

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 9TH, 1892.

NUMBER 32

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office: 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua do Real Gmderia No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1530.

Dr. C. Feldman, Surgeon and Accoucher. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 69. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 25. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ourador No. 145, hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 9th, 1892.

The latest proposal of the government, embodied in an executive message to Congress on the 5th inst., merits a very careful consideration. On its face it is a measure of relief to various railway companies who are unable to carry out their undertakings, and is therefore sure to command more or less sympathy and support. In reality, however, it is nothing less than a dangerous squandering of public funds on badly managed private companies, who have proved their unworthiness and unfitness over and over again. There are a half dozen companies in this city who have undertaken to build railways simply for the private fortunes which can be made out of their promotion and construction, and these alone are ready to take enough from the public treasury to seriously embarrass the whole country. It must be remembered that the Brazilian treasury is not overflowing with money; on the contrary, it is even now hesitating on the threshold of a new loan. The ruinously low rate of exchange now ruling and the depreciated state of the currency clearly show how critical the situation has become, and they ought to show, also, that the government can not safely take upon itself any more obligations. There is less loss to the country in the liquidation of these corrupt companies and in the suspension of these unnecessary railways than there is in the squandering of more money upon them and in the consequent further depreciation of the currency. We can wait for the railways which are designed to run through unsettled and unproductive regions, much better than we can stand exchange at a sixpence.

The negotiations between the São Paulo Railway Co. and the government in regard to increasing the traffic facilities of that line, we sincerely regret to say have come to naught. The company, after much too long a delay, offered to lay another broad-gauge track and add a double narrow-gauge line between Santos and Jundiahi, provided the government would authorize the necessary expenditures and extend the time within which the state can not expropriate the road. These conditions are necessary, it was explained, to enable the company to raise the capital needed for the work. There was some difference of opinion as to the period of this concession, but all this was eventually arranged, and had it not been for a question which should never have been brought forward in this negotiation the business would now have been settled. This question is that of the claim of the S. Paulo company that concessions can not be given to other companies to build competing lines to Santos. Both parties wanted to settle the dispute by the insertion of a special clause in the new contract—and both are wrong. The interpretation of the old contract should be settled by arbitration, or by a reference to the courts; it certainly should never be permitted to defeat a scheme on which so much life and property is depending. The situation at Santos is even worse than it was last year, and unless some effective measure of relief is carried out it cannot escape another epidemic of fever, perhaps worse than the last. The government should have accepted the railway company's offer at once, and should have insisted on its completion in the shortest period of time. Every interest of the country and of the state of S. Paulo requires it. On the other hand, the S. Paulo Railway Co. is most decidedly to blame for its obstinate insistence on a

guarantee against competition before undertaking the duplication of its line. Its claim is at best a very doubtful one and the government will not recognize it. Instead of increasing and improving its traffic facilities, which would render competition impracticable, if not impossible, the London directors propose to do absolutely nothing, which is in reality the best way to encourage the building of competing lines. The largely increased traffic between Santos and the interior must be provided for, and if the S. Paulo company will not do it, others certainly will. If, on the other hand, the company would take up this question in a more liberal spirit and make the people of São Paulo feel that it proposed to meet every public requirement—making itself, in fact, a national, rather than a foreign enterprise—it would have nothing to fear from outside competition. It would have the shortest line to a sea-port, which is protected by a guaranteed zone. A competing line would have to keep outside that zone, which would make it much longer and compel it to cut through some very difficult country. It would find great difficulty in getting capital, in the first place, and could not possibly compete in rates after construction. Then again, as the state desires to own the road some day, it has every reason for protecting its traffic against competition. The company, in our opinion, has made a fatal mistake in not yielding this contention. Its natural advantages are its best protection, and the good will of the people its greatest security.

From the Montevideo Times, 30th July.

THE REVOLUTION IN MATTO GROSSO

A subscriber has favoured us with the following interesting letter from the same English lady in Cayulá whom we quoted a short time ago. It is dated Cayulá, May 14.

My dear Mrs. A.

Your letter of March 14th only reached me two days after the last mail left, and was picked up with some others at different houses! The post-office people seem to have lost their heads, which is very surprising in the midst of a revolution. My last letter informed you that Sr. Ponce was on the point of entering the town with his troops. Before he could do so, Dr. Fim's son-in-law arrived from Curitiba with two other officers, when at a conference it was decided that Sr. Luiz Benevenuto should resign, and a junta of three be formed. This was agreed to with all grace by Sr. Ponce's men, who had come a long distance for nothing as it seemed, but for the good of the people they consented. Sr. Luiz Benevenuto left for Curitiba; nine days afterwards he appeared again with assistance, knowing Sr. Ponce had disbanded his army. Many of his own party deserted him for his pettiness; still he led all the soldiers to his pet.

A week later Major Humaitá arrived with the demoralised soldiers from Curitiba. They brought with them six cannon, and on the way used some of them upon a sugar factory, damaging part of the machinery. Sr. Ponce left the town the same night, and dispatched messengers in all directions to call the people more to arms, and has even more successful than the former time.

The soldiers brought in by Humaitá now comprised all sorts of outrages upon the defenceless citizens, making prisoners of men and even women. One poor woman, who was suspected of having sent ammunition to the encampment of Sr. Ponce, some twelve miles distant, was conveyed to prison and for five days cruelly tortured night and morning. We were kept informed of Sr. Ponce's movements by one of his party, who, marvellously managed to smuggle letters in and out. At last the chiefs in power here began quarrelling for the supremacy, and Major Humaitá left Cayulá for a farm house, as he did not care to be second in command, so he declined to believe the events of the last week, all are inclined to believe he went into fishing. Other officers then departed for Curitiba, Sr. Luiz Benevenuto with them, leaving a still more disreputable man in command. Cayulá was thus left in the hands of four or five feeble officers.

You can imagine a little war state at such a time, for almost all the men of the place had joined Sr. Ponce.

On the morning of May 7th, Sr. Ponce's secretary was dragged from his house and beaten on the way to prison, where they must have torn him to pieces before killing him. They then decided to set fire to some houses, and put in chains all the men remaining in town belonging to the opposite party, some six or seven, but were happily prevented from carrying out their threat. We had scarcely got over our horror at their daring to kill a man innocent of any crime, when we saw Sr. Ponce's men and cavalry entering the town. We were thankful indeed to know that help in the shape of 3,700 men had arrived to protect us. It is a mystery how they got into the town without being perceived. Each wore a scarlet cloth round his hat, and they called them "Peixotos" (Flamingo Peixotos). The military had possession of two barracks, the arsenal and any amount of arms, 9 cannon and ammunition. The two parties commenced firing immediately, whereupon every-thing fell into confusion. The blowing of the cannon, and the noise of the guns, with the fear that any moment our house might fall in, kept us in awful suspense for four and a half days. Aided in which there was a fear we might die of hunger and thirst; nobody was allowed to pass through the streets, all being in the hands of the "Peixotos." We were more fortunate than most, as our house looks on two different streets, one of which was perfectly free from the military. In the morning being upstairs, I constantly had my room open, and more than once was able to warn the "Peixotos" of the soldiers who were firing up

the other street upon any who attempted to pass the other crossing. On several, who were very brave, went as far as she could and made small purchases of what are most in need of. Meat was not to be had, and that was not practical, as the house of Dr. Martins, who would say she came from the house of Dr. Martins, would not be successful, but that was exactly after the anxiety of four days. Well, the first day Sr. Ponce took the arsenal and one of the barracks. The other was in the hands of the chiefs and the most demoralised of the soldiers. They declined to yield, and threatened on the first shot from the "Peixotos" to set fire to the powder then in the barracks, which was considerable. In order to prevent such a disaster, as all the people near must have been victims and the destruction of property great, Sr. Ponce surrounded the building with his soldiers, and entered on one entrance or exit. At last they yielded.

Sr. Ponce desired his troops not to fire upon them as they filed out on their way to prison, but no sooner did the former catch sight of the onslaughts of the revolution than the cavalry fell upon them and put them to death. The number of killed on the other side is great, 7 officers and 50 men. On the other side, there was but one officer and 15 men. The next night of fighting a man was killed in our street, and for the first time, when I begged some "Peixotos" to remove the body, for it was getting unbearable. As yet, all was order, and we could move more or less about the houses. To-day, a threatening storm has been held in the churches and all the better men who came to deliver us, attended. Afterwards, there was a great parade of "Peixotos," and all rode through the streets, and more than 1000 men, an unusual sight for this place. Thus we have much to be thankful for, after such a dark night, which lasted nearly seven days.

Telegram sent from Rio de Janeiro, 3rd inst. The "Peixotos" are still looking for a few more, particularly Major Humaitá, who will doubtless be shot, as he has been the prime mover in the revolt since February. News arrived here yesterday that a general Evandro had annihilated Curitiba with troops from Rio, and we are hoping he may arrive here tomorrow. A telegram also came in to-day from Dr. M., who is in Rio, dated May 1st. He says he may be expected soon, but at the earliest that cannot be before the middle of June, Sr. Gouveia also took part in the fight, yesterday to four hours in all. I told him I should like to see him, but he says he is very down, but if there were, he would not be any danger, for he says there is no danger any more to Rio himself. Can you imagine what a time the Seneca and I have passed, shut up alone with eight children, the four younger ones not understanding the serious situation, and when the day of the fighting round us they only laughed and mimicked the noise. I am glad to say we are all well, which is wonderful after what we have gone through, but now, when there is a knock at the door, or any loud noise, it always gives us a start.

July 8th.—I may at last resume my pen once more, as the long delayed mail will really arrive tomorrow, but I have done so today, but the river is so low that passengers, mail and cargo have to be brought on here by a large, the steamer being left behind. The account of General Evandro taking Curitiba is proved to be false, for he had just arrived when this last mail left that town. General Ponce left this place with over a thousand men, and must have arrived at Curitiba just about the same time as General Evandro from Rio. He was so tired of the dangers of those in authority in Rio, that at last he ordered several barges to be constructed and with them and two tiny steamers started for Curitiba. He met a steamer on the way, which was bringing the revolt at that place on the 17th of June! This last mail came in, for the first time in the last half year, I am longing to get away. If it had not been for the pluck and energy of Sr. Ponce we should not be living now to tell the tale. And even now, for since writing the above, we have learnt that the revolutionists had planned to do, but of this I will tell you when I see you.

July 9th.—And arrived at last, but not until my April letter. In the hope that the next steamer will land me in Montevideo, and that I shall never have to pass through another experience like that of the last few months.

I am, etc.

AMNESTY AT LAST.

On the 5th inst. the Vice-President signed and promulgated the two acts of Congress, on long under discussion, which approve the executive decrees of the 10th and 12th of April last, and grant amnesty in the men who were arrested, banished and imprisoned for attempting to overthrow the government. Orders were at once given for the release of the prisoners, confined in the fortresses of this harbor, and for the release and return of the exiles sent in various frontier military stations of the Amazon. The release of the prisoners here occurred on the 6th, and they were received by their friends with manifestations. The exiles, however, will not hear of their release for a fortnight at least, and will not reach their homes for six or eight weeks. The two official acts relative to this amnesty are as follows:

APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

1. The Vice-President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, make known that the National Congress decrees the following resolution: "Sole Article:—In conformity with the provisions of Article 80 and No. 21 of Article 34 of the federal Constitution, the acts of the government in relation to the exiles of the night of the 10th of April, embodied in decrees of the 10th and 12th of the said month, are hereby approved."

Federal Capital, August 5th, 1892, 4th year of the Republic.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.

Fernando Lobo.

AMNESTY.

I make known that the National Congress decrees and I sanction the following resolution:

Art. 1.—Amnesty is granted: 1st.—To all citizens implicated in the events which gave cause for the execution of the 10th of the present year, including martial law in the federal capital.

2nd.—To all who took part directly or indirectly in the military at the barracks of Lage and Santa Cruz on January 19 of the present year, in relation only to crimes committed with this movement.

Federal Capital, August 5th, 1892, 4th year of the Republic.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.

Fernando Lobo.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

JULY 30.—Senate.—The committee on finance reported in favor of the special appropriation of 608,525\$15 voted by the Chamber of Deputies for the police service. —Chamber of Deputies.—The report of the budget committee in favor of the collection of the stamp duty on tobacco was approved. A proposal was received from Alberto Pereira for establishing a bank with a capital of 200,000\$00 for aiding trade and industry.

August 1.—Senate.—The bill in honor of some point last year by the Chamber of Deputies and in two discussions by the Senate came up and was referred, on motion of Senator Ramalho Balsemão, to the committee on finances. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Leopoldo Figueras opposed the bill from the Senate on martial law, which he described as inelegant, unbecoming, in consistent and fraudulent. He offered a substitute bill. Deputy Augusto de Menezes, in respect to the budget of the department of foreign affairs, defended the diplomatic corps from the attack that have been made on it. He spoke in favor of reestablishing the legation at the Vatican. He lamented that Brazil has no foreign policy and he thinks the ablest diplomats in the service should be sent to the River Plate.

August 2.—Senate.—The committee on legislation and the constitution reported in favor of the amnesty bill as amended by the Chamber of Deputies, recommending, however, that after the passage of the bill the part approving of the President's acts be separated from the rest. That part is a resolution of Congress and does not require the President's signature. Senator Amaro Cavalcante spoke against the bill on Chinese immigration, which was debated by Senator Elyson Martins, Senator Manoel de Barros, and the bill of the approval of the amendments of the committee on finance and education. Senator Ramalho Balsemão said that while his own State did not desire Chinese immigration, which would be rather a detriment to commerce than of progress, he did not think it wise for the payment of States that desired it. He defended the amendments offered by the committee. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Arthur Ross spoke against the bill for establishing custom houses at Jua de Vira and S. Paulo, which, he thinks, will entail useless expensiveness. The bill was also opposed by Deputy Espirito Santo and by Deputy Alfredo Ellis, who said that the interests of the national treasury, which he estimates, loses every year 10,000,000 in the custom-house at Santos. The bill was carried by a vote of 56 to 10. Deputy Felisberto Freire defended the bill on martial law and opposed the substitute bill of Senator Leopoldo de Figueiredo. Deputy Nilo Pegalima spoke against the reestablishment of the legation at the Vatican. There was received a petition from the Companhia Figueiredo asking for a subsidy for a line of steamers for carrying frozen meat. A message was received from the President recommending legislation for the payment of interest on the State debts of Sergipe and Paraíba; also a message asking for an appropriation of 22,500 for payment of interest on the debt in the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro, of which the state is guarantor.

AUGUST 3.—Senate.—The army and navy committee reported an amendment to the army bill, establishing a bounty for volunteers to be paid in the following manner: 708 at the time of enlistment, the same sum when half the term of service is completed, and 888\$20 when the whole term is completed. Senator Tavares Bastos introduced a bill, signed by himself and 4 other senators, exempting from house tax buildings built for poor families and rented at the maximum rate of 25\$ a month. The bill provides that non-progressive grounds within certain limits shall at the end of six months be expropriated and sold at auction to purchasers limiting themselves to build thereon. The bill appropriating 486,215\$ for the police service is voted in 3rd discussion. The Senate voted the amendments to the amnesty bill from the Chamber of Deputies. It then unanimously voted a resolution regarding these, for the purpose of constituting a separate bill, from the amendment of approving of the dictatorial acts of the government. By a vote of 21 to 20 it was resolved that the separation thus voted should be subject to the approval of the Chamber of Deputies. Senators Amaro Lobo, Lopo, and Manoel de Barros spoke in favor of the bill on Chinese immigration. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Marcelino de Azevedo, in a speech on the bill on promulgations said that if the enemies of the republic should spend a hundred years in preparing a deadly weapon, the latter would be harmless in comparison with this bill, if it is converted into a law. He offered a substitute bill. Deputy Pires Pereira opposed the substitute bill and offered another. He said that in the sequence of the numerous bills made by the previous government arguments and battles will be commanded by officers who have never commanded companies. As an instance of the rapidity with which some promotions were made he cited the case of Col. Benjamin Azevedo, who was promoted to the rank of major on Nov. 20, 1891, to that of major on the 7th of the following January, to that of lieutenant-colonel on the 30th of the same month and to that of colonel on March 17th. Deputy Cassiano Junior spoke against the bill for altering the financial system of the country.

A message was received from the President asking for an appropriation of 773,262,360 for extending the Sobral railway to Ipu; also a message asking for legislation regulating the trade in foreign grains and grape-vines with a view to avoiding the importation of phylloxera. Deputy Arthur Rios, of Bahia, spoke in regard to the latter bill, stating that the country 320,000 in repairs, that it is still in a very bad state and that the government is asking for 150,000 more. He wishes to know how the money has been spent and thinks that, if the building should take fire and burn to the ground, the country would perhaps gain thereby. Deputy Luis Muniz spoke in regard to the recent congressional election in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in which only an insignificant number of the registered voters took part. He regards this as a dangerous symptom and thinks that the apathetic indifference of the people is a calam that precedes a coming storm. The committee on public works reported favorably on the proposal of Jastino Lago de S. Francisco de Paula and the station of Sapucaia.

AUGUST 4.—Senate.—The Senate voted the Chinese immigration bill in 2nd discussion with the amendments of the committees on finance and colonization. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Carlos spoke against the bill, which he considers to which he offered amendments. Deputy Gonçalves Chaves also spoke against the bill, pointing the saying of Jastino Lago, that with the assistance of martial law any adventurer can seize upon despotic power. He vigorously attacked the idea of establishing military courts which, he said, are utterly at variance with the constitution of the country. A message was received from the President asking for an appropriation of 190,000 for removing the military hospitals in Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul and for establishing a convalescent hospital near Bahia.

AUGUST 5.—Senate.—The committee on legislation and finance reported favorably on the bill for reorganizing the police service. Senator Virgilio Damasceno opposed the proposed bounty to volunteers for the army, which he considers to be a stimulant. It was decided by Senators Cunha Junior and Rosa Junior. Senator Virgilio Damasceno introduced a bill altering the statutes of the medical schools. *Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber concurred in the resolution of the Senate, separating from the amnesty bill and framing into a separate bill the part approving of the legislative acts of the government. The bill establishing custom-houses at S. Paulo and Juiz de Fora was voted in 2d discussion, and the bill appropriating 250,000 for a house for the jury in 2d discussion. A message was received from the President recommending legislation for providing means for railway superintendents, Deputies Amador Falcão and Pereira de Lyra spoke on Pernambuco politics, and Deputy Belchior de Mendonça on local politics in Paraná, whose government, he said, is in the hands of a ring of concessionaires of government grants. The budget committee reported in favor of the special appropriation of 5,074,579\$58 for the Central railway.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is announced that a general census will be taken in Argentina next year.
—Another revolution is feared in Buenos Aires. It is quite time for another, surely.
—The French residents of Rosario, Argentina, are now erecting a hospital. The foundation stone will be laid on the 22nd inst.
—The Argentine government has decreed the immediate construction of a dry-dock in the new Maladero port at Buenos Aires.

—At last there seems to be a prospect of reducing the quantity of what is certainly the vilest of "filthy lucre," namely Argentine paper money. A proposal has been drawn up by Mr. Hansen to coin nickel pieces to replace the issue of small notes. These notes, besides being foul, dirty, and evil smelling, are undoubtedly conveyors of disease; and we only hope that this new coinage, which by the way has been talked of before, will really be an accomplished fact. —*Sport and Pastime.*

—The Buenos Aires police appear to have got hold of the gang who have been holding the banks so ingeniously recently, by means of forged cheques issued out of books obtained by them from the banks on the strength of letters bearing the real signatures of their customers, but whose subject matter had been taken out by chemical means and the request for a cheque book introduced in its place. The authors of these *cartas* appear in jail from the smelly shores of Spain, and to have had regular branches and correspondents in various camp towns. —*Sport and Pastime.*

—The deputies of this province have refused to sanction the project for giving 20,000 dollars towards buying a new torpedo-boat, on the ground that the treasury is empty and the employees have received no salary for over a year, besides the interest on which cannot be paid and has not been paid. The decision is right and laudable and will meet with public approval. No doubt had the cash been available it would have been voted for the very doubtful benefit of a torpedo-boat, or a fleet of them, as has already been seriously suggested. It will be a very long time before the government will be in funds to fritter them away as formerly. —*Argentine News*, Rosario, July 23.

—More Argentine race horses sold to the Brazilians. Señor Arista, the owner of the Argentine, has sold Estepa and Central for 2,500 and 2,400 respectively to a Rio Janeiro sportsman. If they go on buying at the same rate as they have been doing lately, our friends up north will leave us only a few crocks to dispute the usual Sunday and holiday races. The four-year-old Diamond by Phœnix—Blissful, has also been sold to a Brazilian sportsman for 2,200. He was shipped last Saturday for Rio by the *Agutaine*. Athos will be shipped next month for Rio, where he will run in the Premio Derby Club on the 7th September and the Gran Premio America of 25,000 gold on the 12th October next. —*River Plate Sport and Pastime*, July 27th.

—Increasing mortality among infants is reported from Rosario.

—A commercial treaty has been signed between Argentina and France.

—The President of Uruguay, in a recent message to Congress, says that the bank circulation in that country has been related to \$5,388,000.

—Two wrecks were reported at the Ponta de Petra, near Montevideo, on the 7th, but the nationality of the vessels was not known.

—According to the balance sheet of the conversion office, the amount of bank notes in circulation in Argentina on June 30th was \$262,458,075.

—The Rosario gas company has informed the municipality of its intention to cut off the gas supply if its little account of \$20,000 for lighting be not settled.

—Another revolution in Bolivia, which is said to have been repressed at once. It begins to look like a revolution before breakfast every day in Central and South America.

—In view of the low state of the municipal exchequer the promise of 10,000 dollars towards the proposed new impetu has been cancelled. Bravo Conscience! —*Argentine News*, Rosario.

—An expedition against Indians in the Chaco, apparently conducted by private parties, recently returned with a number of prisoners and 150 horses. It was apparently a pillaging expedition. The Indians will become slaves and their horses will be treated as spoils.

—The Montevideo branch of the English Bank of the River Plate has been granted an additional thirty days' moratorium, dating from August 1st. The liquidators had asked for another year, and this short period was granted to enable Congress to study the question.

—The Montevideo vital statistics for June give 683 births (of which 61 illegitimate), 99 marriages and 28 deaths. Of the deaths 16 were from small-pox, 11 diphtheria and camp, 55 pulmonary diseases, etc. The total shows an increase over May (326) which is ascribed to influenza.

—In the excitement of the moment the Club del Progreso of Buenos Aires voted \$10,000 toward the purchase of a new torpedo-boat to replace the *Rosales*. They then discovered that there was no money in the treasury, so they decided to raise the subscriptions \$5 a month, the difference to form a "credit" fund.

—It seems that much of the haste among the Argentines to order a new torpedo-boat to replace the wrecked *Rosales*, was due to a desire to impress the Chileans that Argentina proposes to maintain her naval strength. The popular subscription, however, revealed elements of weakness which it is not good policy to exhibit.

—The government has named the eminent general, Col. R. Blanco, as the arbitrator on the claim of the captain of the steamer *Souzer* for compensation for the damage done to her by the torpedo catcher *Rosales* in the collision at the entrance to the port about two months ago. The sum claimed is \$3,000. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Government has formally notified the Chambers that it is about to celebrate a commercial treaty with Brazil, which will be duly submitted for legislative consideration. It has also forwarded to her chambers for ratification the commercial treaty with France, on the base of the "most favored nation" clause, which has already been signed by the respective ministers. —*Montevideo Times*, July 29.

—We hear from a recent visitor to Rivera that the fighting in Santa Anna reported last week was by no means a myth. The state of things was such that he found it impossible to visit Santa Anna, a Brazilian town which lies within a few squares of the Oriental town of Rivera. People were being shot down pretty freely in the streets, and the prospect was not very inviting to a peaceably disposed citizen. —*Uruguay News*, Montevideo, July 31.

—During June, there were in Buenos Aires 387 marriages, 2018 births and 1896 deaths, of which 741 were of children under 5 years of age and 103 children were still born. The population on June 30th is estimated at 541,885. The police arrested 8221 persons. There were 13 fires, which caused losses to the amount of \$4,235,775 with insurances for only \$104,000. The hippodrome closed sold sport tickets for \$1,041,759 and the Buenos Aires Fronton for \$538,400; the theatres received \$111,054 from 89,649 spectators. The tramways carried 4,534,015 passengers. —*Montevideo Times*.

—The large Spanish steamer that came out here some time ago for the plausible purpose of exhibiting Spanish manufactures and has been sold in Montevideo and bought by Don Pedro Gardani at a very cheap figure, is now being fitted up as the exhibition steamer to take Argentines to the Chicago exhibition. She will sail down the St. Lawrence, and through the lakes, affording the tourists a magnificent "bait" and at a very cheap cost. It is the first expedition of the kind ever started in the River Plate. —*Buenos Aires Standard*. The steamer was called the *Conde de Trilanes*, we believe, but will probably be rechristened.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There are still deaths from yellow fever in Bahia.

—The Amazon legislature was formally opened on the 2nd inst.

—The Pernambuco legislature closed its sessions on the 6th inst.

—The sessions of the Bahia legislature have been postponed to the 20th inst.

—Montevideo telegrams report everything quiet on the Rio Grande frontier.

—Petropolis is also having its little vexation in the shape of thieves. The town is over-run with them.

—In Rio Grande do Sul the monarchists celebrated Princess Isabel's birthday on the 29th ult. and sent her a congratulatory telegram.

—It is stated that 100 Italian families have abandoned the plantation of Barão de Pirapitanga in S. Paulo, and demand repatriation.

—The Rio Grande dictator, Dr. Julio de Castilhos, is now on his way to Rio. We do not know whether he is to have a triumphal entry, or not.

—The Pernambuco chamber of deputies on the 2nd inst. passed by a two-thirds vote, over the governor's veto, the bills on the police force and municipal organization.

—The two houses of the S. Paulo legislature, in joint session on the 4th inst., rejected the bill granting a subsidy to a line of steamers for importing food products.

—A peculiarly appropriate nomination was recently made, or indicated, by the Bahia state senate, which named Dr. Tranquillino Torres for the presidency of the *tribunal de conflictos*.

—An Italian was found assassinated in Rua Antonio Prado, São Paulo, on the morning of the 7th, and an Italian woman was a rested just as she was about to throw a newly-born babe into the river.

—The governor of Pará has resolved to order the beginning of work on the roads from Orléans and Alenquer toward the Guiana frontier, as provided for by a recent act of the state legislature.

—The surveys for a general plan of sanitary improvements in Santos were inaugurated by Prof. John E. Hill on the 5th. He will be accompanied by a commission of physicians and engineers.

—The municipal chamber of Niteroiy has appointed a committee to confer with President Floriano Peixoto in regard to the means of improving communications between Rio de Janeiro and that city.

—A S. Paulo telegram of yesterday states that the jewelry store of Biele & Co. was robbed the preceding night of 150,000\$ worth of goods. There was no vestige of the thieves and no signs of how an entrance was effected.

—The president of the Bahia senate still continues president of the court of appeals of that state, notwithstanding its illegality and impropriety. It would appear that this restrictive laws are intended only for those in opposition.

—A new Italian journal appeared in São Paulo on the 7th under the singular title *Le Forche Candide*. The editor was promptly advised by the police that he must not use any inconvenient expressions against the Brazilian nationality.

—The municipal chamber of Niteroiy some time ago sent agents to Minas Geraes to buy cattle for supplying that city with beef. These agents arranged for the purchase of 10,000 head of cattle, but were unable to obtain transportation for them on the railways.

—At Santos on the 4th inst. there was a meeting of importers and exporters for the purpose of taking measures for improving the service of transportation of merchandise. A new agreement was made with the S. Paulo railway in regard to the recharging of freight.

—In Pernambuco the Associação Commercial published on the 2nd inst. a vigorous protest against the provisions of the municipal election, which it considers unconstitutional and detrimental to commercial interests. It is stated that among the provisions there is one taxing the carrying of parcels in the streets.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 7th says that two Italians were arrested at Penha for disobeying the police. At night some of their countrymen assaulted the police station for the purpose of releasing them, but were driven away by the arrival of a detachment of cavalry. Some of the policemen were considerably injured in the fight, and several assaults were arrested.

—In Rio Grande do Sul the members of the legislature on the 2nd inst., after the adjournment of that body, collectively resigned their seats, declaring that, having defeated their adversaries in an armed contest, they now desire to have their victory confirmed at the polls. Unless the federal troops are withdrawn from the state, their wish will probably be gratified.

—A telegram of the 4th inst. from S. Paulo says that the financial crisis is at last beginning to empty that city. Many persons have left and the number of houses for rent is increasing. There has been a decline in the value of real estate. Many immigrants are leaving for Europe and Argentina. The municipal council has opened two shops for selling food to the poor.

—Telegrams from Paraná report much political agitation in that state. It is reported that the arrest of Drs. Doris, Westphalen, Cunha Brito, Manoel Pedro, Anythas and others has been ordered, and that several officers of the army, including Col. Olympio Ferraz, commander of the 17th battalion, have received instructions to report in person at the war office in Rio de Janeiro.

—The Castilhos partisans appear to have sacked the *estancia* of José Bonifácio da Silva Tavares, near Lage, Rio Grande do Sul, causing losses to the extent of 90,000\$. It is said that robberies and assassinations for political reasons have occurred in every part of the state. It is evident that we have not seen the last of the Rio Grande difficulty, nor will we as long as partisan reprisals are carried on.

—Full returns from the congressional election in Bahia show the following result:—Senate: Ruy Barbosa, 35,570; Victorino Monteiro, 34,432; Cesar Zentil, 13,540; Teixeira Soares, 13,017. Chamber of Deputies: Manoel Caetano, 23,808; Francisco de Mattos, 21,119; Lycurgo Mello, 20,835; Rocha Leal, 15,234; Pedreira Franco, 13,065; Deodaciano Ramos, 1,508. Ruy Barbosa and Victorino Monteiro are consequently elected senators and Manoel Caetano, Francisco de Mattos and Lycurgo Mello are elected deputies.

—On the Bahiá coast, to the north of the Rio Grande bar, the Uruguayan schooner *Guvato*, laden with rails for the Pelotas street railway, was wrecked on the 2nd inst. The crew and passengers were saved.

—The governor of Paraná is a very brave man. When the city of Curitiba was trembling with fear over an impending revolution on the 30th ult., the governor coolly went out to the theatre almost, but not quite, as though nothing was going to happen. The manager had arranged the evening's representation for the governor's entertainment, and it would of course have been unkind to have caused him loss and disappointment. So the governor went to the theatre attended by all the military force of the place—the infantry with fixed bayonets and ball cartridges, the cavalry in saddle with drawn swords, and the artillery with shotted guns and lanterns hung on the pieces to keep the enemy from running against them. Thus protected the governor passed a tolerably pleasant evening, but the revolution came not.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 5th inst. President Floriano Peixoto signed the decrees permitting the extension of the Mogiana railway to Santos and that of the Paulista to S. Sebastião.

—The formal inauguration of work on the Sorocabana extension took place in Santos on the 6th. There was much rejoicing over the event, as many consider this a solution of the transportation problem. It is forgotten, apparently, that some years will elapse before the road will be finished.

—A semi-official statement in the press says that the government does not contemplate leasing the Central railway. It looks very much as though nothing is to be done for that, grossly mismanaged property, but to leave it in the hands of incompetent and negligent employees. In a very short time it will not be worth leasing.

—The Espírito Santo executive has granted a two year's extension of time to the Sincay railway company for building a railway from Victoria to Mathile. The contract will be renewed, the capital fixed at 3,600,000\$, and the interest guaranteed at 5 per cent. The original contract called for the construction of a line in Rio Paulo, but the extension beyond Mathile is now dropped until a more favorable time.

—The S. Paulo railway directors have entered a protest with the *juiz nacional* against the concessions granted to the Sorocabana and Mogiana companies for extensions to Santos. The policy of the London directors of this company can hardly be considered wise. They fail to give urgently needed traffic facilities, and impose costs which are unwilling to give them. If a word of advice will be accepted, we would urge the company to drop this "hog-in-the-manger" policy and carry out the work itself. This is the best way to prevent other lines going to Santos.

—The ease with which permission has been obtained for the Paulista and Mogiana extensions to the sea-board, while obstructions are placed in the way of the S. Paulo line, shows very clearly what degree of justice is to be expected from Congress. While the objection to the claim of the S. Paulo line in an exclusive use of the port of Santos may be well taken, we doubt we see the necessity of making its settlement an obstacle to the enlargement of it at that port. The Paulista and Mogiana schemes are easily and impracticable, and their realization will require years. In the meantime the port of Santos can be effectively ruined.

RAILWAY AID.

The following executive message to Congress was published in the *Diário Oficial* of Sunday:

Gentlemen, Members of Congress:
It being desirable to facilitate the means of realizing capital for the works of authorized lines, for completing some and for others not yet begun, in order to secure the most rapid results in the immigration of foreign laborers, to promote the settlement of our soil, elevate exchange, develop economies and obtain a consequent increase in the public revenues, and it being proved that at present the system of interest guarantees does not attract capital, I submit to your enlightened opinion the enclosed bases upon which should be framed a project of law relative to the subject.

As a matter of great importance, I expect from your zeal that you will study the question, accepting or modifying the ideas which I submit to your appreciation, if you see that it is really necessary in the present financial situation to raise capital abroad which can be used in the development of our railway system, accelerating our progress and improving our economical condition.

The following are the bases upon which, in my opinion, the authorized railway companies or grantees can most readily succeed in obtaining the necessary capital:

a) To authorize the government to renew the concessions of lands of real and immediate public utility and whose capital may not be realized, substituting the interest guarantee for denunciations guaranteed by the hypothecation of the lands for whose construction, or continuation of construction, they shall be entitled, and by the State, which shall be able to redeem them by lot or purchase whenever it thinks convenient;
b) The denunciate interest should not be more than 5 per cent, per annum, at the exchange of 27 percent per milreis, and an amortization of one per cent;

c) The payments of interest should be made half yearly by the Treasury and its agencies abroad; the payment of the amortization, however, should be made annually;

d) The government will be the judge of the convenience of applying this system to any railway concession, being able, however, to grant it only for roads which shall be clearly advantageous, which are seeking productive regions and which do not require a large number of years for construction and to secure traffic;

e) In the act of authorization, the government will fix the maximum of capital which each company can raise, the total of the authorizations not being permitted to exceed 10,000,000 sterling in the current year;

which is not at all unlikely to influence the consuming market, an advance from \$3,000 to \$14,000 bags during a week.

On Saturday the market was steady at the quotations we give below.

The shipments since our last report have been:

21,805	bags for the United States
3,485	" Europe
1,216	" Cape of Good Hope
2,161	" River Plate and West Coast
2,161	" Coastwise

6,077 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States. Aug 1 New York Bn Str. *Strabo*..... 12,000
do do *Ampt*..... 2,000

Europe. Aug 1 And. Bn Str. *Elphira*..... 1,000
do And. Bn Str. *Elphira*..... 1,000

Mediteranean. Aug 1 And. Bn Str. *Elphira*..... 1,000
do And. Bn Str. *Elphira*..... 1,000

Hamling. Aug 1 And. Bn Str. *Elphira*..... 1,000
do And. Bn Str. *Elphira*..... 1,000

Mediteranean. Aug 1 And. Bn Str. *Elphira*..... 1,000
do And. Bn Str. *Elphira*..... 1,000

Hamling. Aug 1 And. Bn Str. *Elphira*..... 1,000
do And. Bn Str. *Elphira*..... 1,000

Mediteranean. Aug 1 And. Bn Str. *Elphira*..... 1,000
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Mediteranean. Aug 1 And. Bn Str. *Elphira*..... 1,000
do And. Bn Str. *Elphira*..... 1,000

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for seven months:

DESTINATION	1891	1892	1893
UNITED STATES			
New York	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Baltimore	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Richmond	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
New Orleans	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Galveston	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Total	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Europe			
London	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Amsterdam	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Brussels	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Antwerp	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Paris	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Lyons	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Marseilles	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Genoa	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Barcelona	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Valencia	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Malaga	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Cadiz	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Seville	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Portugal	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Total	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Hamling			
London	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Amsterdam	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Brussels	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Antwerp	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Paris	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
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Valencia	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Malaga	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Cadiz	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Seville	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Portugal	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Total	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Mediteranean			
London	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Amsterdam	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Brussels	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Antwerp	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Paris	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Lyons	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
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Valencia	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Malaga	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Cadiz	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Seville	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Portugal	1,225,800	792,439	877,769
Total	1,225,800	792,439	877,769

Imports:

There has been a fair amount of rice coming in the market during the past week. Flour, under advice of a few shipments, is rather better, although prices in general are still very low. A large quantity of White rice has come in. Each pine is steady at our last quotations, but White pine is still flat and rather dull. The cargo of Swedish pine is 12,000, which was stored here, is now reported sold. The rice is nothing new in Kermine, nor Land, and Rice is about unchanged; the steamer reported as sailed from Rangoon is considered a mistake on the part of the Lloyd's correspondent. Dealers continue to import Coffee to meet the requirements, and there is nothing new in the market. Hay is higher, and Indian corn is still firm. Turpentine has fallen off sharply, and the other articles we quote show no marked changes. Exchange improved slightly towards the end of the week, but rates are still low, but little interest is expressed as to how the market may run, among dealers.

Flour. Receipts have been:

Receipts from the River Plate, 1,255 bags; viz: 1,255 bags. Stocks in first hand are now estimated to be:

2,255 bags. American 8,000 bags. River Plate 8,000 bags.

Brokers report the market from American flour, but rather flat 64 bags, and they quote as follows, viz: 2.

Receipts in July were:

2,255 bags. American 8,000 bags. River Plate 8,000 bags.

Stocks, July 15th..... 10,000 bags
Receipts since..... 2,255 bags

Sales and withdrawals..... 1,750 bags

Stock on August 14..... 10,000 bags

Pitch Pine—Receipts are 7,145 bags per lot, from Pernambuco, on order. The market is reported steady at 63.00-64.00 per bag. Last month receipts were 1,620,118 lbs, against 1,425,926 lbs in the same month last year.

White Pine—Receipts have been 81,088 lbs per lot, from Pernambuco, on order. The market is reported steady at 63.00-64.00 per bag. Last month receipts were 1,620,118 lbs, against 1,425,926 lbs in the same month last year.

Swedish Pine—The cargo of *Henry*, which was stored here, is reported sold at about 65.00 per bag. Receipts last month were 81,088 lbs, against 71,458 lbs in July last year.

Spice Pine—Receipts in July were 44,389 lbs, against 41,000 lbs in the same month last year.

Kermine—Receipts are 20,000 cases per lot, from New York. Quotations of 88.00-90.00 per case are not unchanged and the market is firm. In July we received 55,000 cases, against 44,300 in July last year.

Lard—Receipts have been 1,000 kegs per lot, from New York. We may continue quotations of 60.00-62.00 per keg for *fat George's* lard, in lots, with other marks quoted at 60.00-62.00. Last month receipts were 3,000 kegs, against 1,426 packages in July last year.

Rice—There have been no receipts during the week and quotations of 17.00-18.00 per bag are unchanged. Receipts of foreign rice in July were 71,808 lbs, against 108,956 bags in the same month, 1891.

Codfish—Receipts are 1,200 cases, Norwegian per lot, from London. Retailers continue to import the fish, they require for their trade, and quotations are somewhat nominal, viz: Canadian tubs 48.00-50.00, barrels 35.00-38.00 and Norwegian cases 55.00-58.00. In July receipts were 1,200 packages Canadian, 5,000 cases Norwegian and 200 packages from the United States, or 6,850 packages, against 3,700 packages in July last year.

Brain—Receipts last month were 2,000 bags of foreign brain, against nil in July last year. River Plate is quoted at 58.00-60.00 per bag, and city mills at 62.00-65.00.

Indian Corn—There are no receipts since our last report and in July we received 6,183 bags of foreign corn, against 1,100 bags in July, 1891. The *2 M. N.* has been 190 bags, which we have deducted from the entries. Brokers quote River Plate corn at 58.00-60.00, and dealers quote native at 60.00-62.00, according to quality.

Hay.—There are no receipts for the week, and last month we received 11,668 bales and bags, of which 530 bags from Europe, against 21,075 bales in July last year. Brokers quote rather higher at 160-180 rs. per kilogramme.

Turpentine—Receipts nil. Quotations are sharply reduced and brokers quote at 75.00-80.00 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts last month were 630 cases, against 1,335 cases in July, 1891.

Rosin.—The *Flora* brought 400 lbs. from New York. Receipts in July were 1,495 lbs. from the United States and 630 lbs. from Cardiff, against 1,935 lbs. in the same month, last year. We may still quote at 105.00-115.00, per lb.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

1,200 tons per *Columbia*, from Cardiff
1,200 tons per *King James*, do
1,200 tons per *King James*, do
1,200 tons per *King James*, do
1,200 tons per *King James*, do

All to dealers and companies.

Last month receipts were 34,970 tons of which 240 tons from Cardiff, and the rest British. In July last year receipts were 15,721 tons.

Cement.—Receipts are 2,407 lbs. per *Saga* and 2,334 lbs. per *Saga*, from London. Quotations are unchanged, viz: British 12.00-13.00, German 14.00-15.00 and French 16.00-17.00 per lb. Receipts in July were 10,000 lbs, Belgian, 3,000 lbs. German and 600 lbs. from Genoa, against 21,400 lbs. of all kinds last year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

London—New bk *Saga*, 417 tons; Rasmussen; 25 de sun. due 13 G. Export.

NEW YORK—Amer bk *Charles Loring*; 535 tons; Rose; 24 de sun. due 13 G. Export.

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NEW YORK—Amer bk <

August 6th, 1892.

BANKS.

<i>Currency</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Director's paid</i>	<i>Term, years</i>	<i>Last date</i>	<i>Clearing quarters</i>
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
30,000,000 1,000,000	4,000,000 470,000	161,250 31,000	Agencia do Brasil	1890 - July 31	104	1890	
			Allegan do Brasil	1890 - July 31	104	1890	

[illegible][illegible]

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

15,827,000	Jan. - July	6	Credito Real do Brazil...	12000	1000	50 00 = 51 00
7,938,300	Apr. - Oct.	5	do gold...	6111 52	110 000	...
7,938,300	...	7	Credito Real de S. Paulo...	35000	92 00	...
7,795,800	...	7	Credito Rural do Estado...	1000	90 00	...
8,000	...	6	Rep. do Estado Unidos...	100	80 00	...
...	...	5	do gold...	1000
May - Nov.	...	6	Paral...	1000	80 00	...
500,000	...	6	União Agricola do Brazil...	1200	83 50	...
10,335,400	Jan. - Jul.	6	União S. Paulo...	1000	83 50	...

MILLS.

MILLS.						
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Amount paid	Lost sale
£400,000	2,400,000	168,218	Alhambra	12	200	—
410,000	40,000	—	Bath & ...	12	200	—
410,000	3,100,000	93,278	Brazil Industrial	12	200	—
410,000	300,000	500	Campania	8	200	—
410,000	1,000,000	168,983	Campania	12	200	—
410,000	600,000	240,000	Compañia Industrial	12	200	—
410,000	410,000	—	... a series	12	200	—
410,000	200,000	—	Coronado	12	200	—
410,000	250,000	—	D. Isabel	12	200	—
410,000	600,000	—	Industrial Minera	12	200	—
410,000	100,000	50,000	Industrial de Chica	12	200	—
410,000	155,640	—	Pan Guineo	12	200	—
410,000	400,000	—	...	12	200	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New York.

Steamships.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILED

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

The fine Steamer

VIGILANCIA

Captain CROSSMAN

will sail for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ,
BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

Sailing 14th August at 10 a.m.

Passage Rates

	Cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
New York.....	\$145	"
" & back.....	\$275	"

For passages and information apply to

E. C. Baker, Manager

42 Rua do Ovidor.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug. 12	Thames...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres
" 24	Trent...	Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
Sept. 7	Tagus...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 19	Thames...	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
twice per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua do S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.

G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

For New York:

Port Jackson..... Aug. 11th

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply in the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

59, Rua 1^a de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., in the

Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & CO.

WILLIAM SAMSON & Co.

Steamship Agents and Shipbrokers

AGENTS FOR THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113.

BUENOS AIRES, Calle Cuyo No. 429, P. O. Box 905.

MONTEVIDEO, Calle Piedras No. 85, P. O. Box 253.

ROSARIO, Calle Bajada 156, P. O. Box 54.

Cable Address:—SAMSON.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated
Sewing Machines

SINGER

Celebrated
Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niteroy:
35 Btl, Rua do Gen. HesdornSão Paulo
14, Rua Florêncio d'AlcântaraBahia:
In front of the ElevatorCampos:
69, Rua 13 de MaioPorto Alegre:
399, Rua dos AndradasBuenos Aires:
137, Calle MaipúRosario:
43 G, Calle CondohaMontevideo:
73, Calle 18 de Julioand at São Paulo, La Plata, Córdoba, Santa Fé, Tucumán, Asunción, Valparaíso, Santiago,
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